

## NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, on the fourteenth day of January, 1913, Calvin Nesbit and wife, Martha Nesbit executed to D. S. Pace that mortgage which is of record in book 36 at page 52 of the records of mortgages and deeds of trust for Henderson County, which said mortgage was given to secure an indebtedness of \$86.96 evidenced by two notes, one in the sum of \$56.96 and the other in the sum of \$30, both of which fell due on the first day of November, 1913, and whereas, defaults has been made in the payment of said notes;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power contained in said mortgage, the undersigned mortgagee will on the 4th day of January, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock M., at the court house door of Henderson County in the town of Hendersonville offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash all of the following described land situate in the township of Hendersonville, County of Henderson, State of North Carolina, being the land conveyed by said mortgage and bounded and described as follows:

1st tract: Beginning on a post oak on the edge of the Howard's Gap Road and runs 55 West 20 poles to a stake; thence North 46 West 10 poles to a stake; thence South 46 16 poles to a stake; thence South 40 East 10 poles to a post oak; thence North 46 East, 2 poles to a Spanish oak, corner of the two-acre tract; thence South 5 East 11 poles to a stake in the Howard's Gap Road; thence with said road to the beginning, containing three acres more or less.

2nd tract: All that tract of land adjoining the lands of Wash Shipman and others and bounded as follows: Beginning on a rock, J. P. Corn's corner, and runs N. 40 W. 26 poles to a rock, thence South 50 E. 41 poles to a stake in the road; thence S. 59 East 18 poles to a stake in the branch; thence South 83 E. 14 poles to Corn's corner; thence N. 5 East 11 poles to a Spanish oak, his corner, thence to the beginning, containing 9 acres more or less.

3rd tract: Beginning on a maple on the West side of the branch near the ford of the branch and runs North 40 East 12 poles to a maple on the branch; thence North 77 East 12 poles to a stake; thence 13 E. 12 poles to a Spanish oak; thence to the beginning, containing one acre more or less.

4th tract: Adjoining the lands of Wm. Shipman and being a part of the old Fletcher tract, beginning at a chestnut marked as a corner, being in the North line of said original Fletcher tract, and run E 66 poles to a stake, the corner of Lot No. 4 of the old corner; thence South 26 poles the A. J. McIlinn survey; thence West 66 poles to a stake corner of Lots Nos. 1 and 2; thence to the beginning, containing 10 5-8 acres more or less.

This the 2nd day of December, 1914.  
D. S. PACE, Mortgagee.  
Per Smith & Shipman, Attorneys.  
12-3-5tc

## NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE.

In the Superior Court,  
State of North Carolina,  
County of Henderson.  
Frederick Rutledge, doing business under the style and firm name of Frederick Rutledge & Company,  
vs.  
M. L. Wheeler, H. F. Wheeler and S. F. Wheeler.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Henderson County in the above entitled action, I will, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1915, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., at the court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said M. L. Wheeler and H. F. Wheeler, the defendants, have in the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the East side of North Main street and west corner of the Episcopal church lot and runs with the line of the church lot North 72 degrees East 203 feet to a stake, thence South 20 1-2 East 108 feet to a stake, thence North 73 East 105 feet to a stake; thence North 45 East 106 feet to a stake; thence North 41 1-2 West 50 feet to a stake; thence North 45 East 315 feet to a stake on the West margin of Barker street, thence along the margin of said street North 46 1-2 West 511 1-2 feet to a stake on the South margin of a cross street, thence with the margin of said street 44 1-2 West 577 1-2 feet to a stake on the East margin of Main street, thence with the margin of said street South 35 East 214 1-2 feet to a stake; thence South 28 3-4 East 106 feet to the beginning containing 7 acres more or less, and being all that property known as the Wheeler Hotel property in the city of Hendersonville, Henderson County, North Carolina.

And will, by virtue of said execution, on the same day at 11:00 A. M., at the Wheeler Hotel in the City of Hendersonville, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash all the following personal property of the defendants, to-wit:

All the household and kitchen furniture and other articles of personal property now in the building of the said Wheeler Hotel.

This the 4th day of December, 1914.  
J. C. DRAKE,  
Sheriff of Henderson County.  
12-1614tc



MORE SLIPPERS COMING.  
"The time is at hand," said the preacher, with warmth showing plain on each face.  
"When slippers will be showed down upon me by every feminine preacher."

## MISTLETOE HISTORY

### Gathering of Plant Sacred Rite in Druidical Religious Festivals.

Also Considered a Potent Remedy for Ills, a Belief Which Still Exists in Some of the Remote Places of Europe.

We decorate our homes with sprays of mistletoe at Christmas time, but few of us know the history of it as a Yuletide symbol. Pretty girls are kissed under it and a great deal of fun and nonsense is carried on apropos of it, but no one stops to think of how ancient a decoration it is or how sacred it was once thought to be.

Almost everybody has a vague knowledge that the Druids of old had something to do with the gathering of mistletoe, but just what that something was is not clear to the average mind.

The fact is that the ancient Celts in their druidical religion had two great festivals, one in June and the other in December, the latter being equivalent to our Christmas. In both of these great festivals the gathering of the mistletoe was a sacred rite.

Pliny in his "Natural History" describes the ceremony. Speaking of the Druids' worship of the oak, he says: "They believe that whatever grows on these trees is sent from heaven and is a sign that the tree has been chosen by the god himself. The mistletoe is very rarely to be met with, but when it is found they gather it with solemn ceremony. This they do especially on the sixth day of the moon, because by the sixth day the moon has plenty of vigor and has not run half its course."

"After the preparations have been made for a sacrifice and a feast under the tree they hall it as the universal healer and bring to the spot two white bulls whose horns have never been bound before. A priest clad in a white robe climbs the tree and with a golden sickle cuts the mistletoe, which is caught in a white cloth. Then they sacrifice the victims, praying that God may make his own gift to prosper with those upon whom he has bestowed it."

"They believe that a potion prepared from mistletoe will increase their flocks and that the plant is a remedy against all poison."

It was believed to be a remedy for many ills, and this belief is still to be found in many remote places in Europe. In Holstein, for example, the mistletoe is regarded as a healing remedy for wounds, and in Lacaune, France, it is always administered by the native people as an antidote for poison.

In the northeast of Scotland people used to cut withes of mistletoe at the March full moon; these they bent in circles and kept for a year to cure fevers and other troubles. In some parts of Germany the mistletoe is especially esteemed as a remedy for the ailments of children, who sometimes wear it hung around the neck as an amulet.

In Sweden on Midsummer eve mistletoe is diligently sought after, the people believing it to be possessed of many mystic qualities, and that if a sprig of it is attached to the ceiling of the dwelling house, the horse's stall or the cow's crib, the trolls will then be powerless to injure either man or beast. Branches of the plant are commonly seen in farm houses hanging from the ceiling to protect the dwellings from all harm, but especially from fire, and persons afflicted with the falling sickness think they can ward off all attacks of the malady by carrying about with them a knife which has a handle of mistletoe.

Like their Swedish neighbors, many German peasants consider the mistletoe a powerful charm against evil spirits. A similar belief seems to have lingered among the Romans, whose religion at a very early date was somewhat similar to that of the Druids. When Aeneas descended into Hades he gathered to protect himself from the infernal powers a branch of mistletoe, which Vergil calls the golden bough.



"Can you suggest something for me to get for my wife for Christmas?" he asked of the shopkeeper.  
"You'd better get her a box of cigars, I expect," said the shopkeeper.  
"She was in here this morning and bought a lace parasol for you."

## CLEVELAND TOMATO CLUBS GROW 25,338 POUNDS OF VEGETABLES.

Girls of the County Grow \$1,399.90 Worth of Tomatoes, \$61.50 on One-Tenth Acre.

(By Susan O. Elliott in Cleveland Star)  
There were enrolled in this county for canning club work from December 1913 to December 1914 eighty-five members. Only thirty-eight of them made reports. Their reports state that 25,338 pounds of tomatoes were produced on club gardens and that 7,581 8 pound tin cans were put up from same. 2,275 glass jars and tin cans of tomatoes, string beans, peaches, apples berries and other edible products of the farm have been produced.

Total value.....\$1,399.90  
Cost.....349.60  
Profit.....1,049.90  
Average cost per member.....9.20  
Average profit per member.....27.41

Miss Annie Alexander of the Fallston club made the best record. She put up 322 3-lb cans of tomatoes and 36 10-oz bottles of tomato catsup from her 1-10c acre garden. These products represent \$61.50 in cash values. She put up 480 glass jars of fruits and vegetables other than from her club garden.

The second best record was made by Miss Johnnie Dixon of the same club. She put up 500 3-lb cans of tomatoes valued at \$50.00 from her 1-10 acres garden. She put up 72 glass jars of fruit and 200 cans of peaches in sugar syrup.

Miss Mildred Allen of the Elizabeth club made the third best record. She put up 322 3-lb cans of tomatoes and used some fresh from her 1-10 acre garden. Her crop represent \$43.50 in cash value.

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions and some other things our girls have not made as good record as girls in some of the other counties, but our financial returns are great enough to encourage us to continue the work. In these times of depression it would seem the part of wisdom to put as much into it as is possible. Our people are beginning to see that at all times wholesome food is a marketable commodity, and that the surplus on their farms may be turned into a substantial income.

Farmers teachers cannot serve their communities better than by interesting their girls in the canning club work. Through it they have an opportunity of co-operating with their parents in providing better fruits and vegetables, and a greater variety of them for home use, and of making some money of their own. The pleasures they get from club meetings, canning parties, etc., and the feeling of independence that comes from having money without having to ask father for it will go a long way towards keeping them content on the farm. Some girls are making enough to pay their expenses through school that could not have gone if they had to depend on their parents for funds.

Then it is a work that a girl can carry on and live in her own home, one that her parents approves, and one that helps to fit her for a good housekeeper and home maker. Her training is not to stop with learning to can well. Each county agent is expected to grow gradually into a consultant housekeeper for the county, promoting home economics in the country schools by her small cooking clubs, giving instruction in butter making, marketing farm products, grading and packing eggs, impressing the gospel of sanitation and promoting "get-together-clubs."

It is impossible for me to say how many miles I traveled during the four months I worked, as the roads are not posted and I have no way of determining the distance. I wrote about 150 personal letters and mailed about 250 circular letters, held twenty-five meetings and canning parties and helped individuals with their canning. Our girls were so scattered I could not serve them as well as I should like to have done. Next year we hope to have larger clubs where we are organized and have new ones.

## POLITICIANS CONTROL BEST JOBS

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.—More than half the public employes in the United States are in politics and their jobs are the substructure of the great political machines. Richard Henry of Boston, president of the National Civil Service League declared here tonight in his annual address at the League's convention.

"The extension of civil service rather than the protection of places secured by the system, he explained, is to be the immediate work of the league."

"The whole civil service of the federal government," he said, "includes about 475,000 persons with an aggregate total salary estimated at \$400,000,000 a year. Of this number only 61 per cent is under a strict competitive merit system."

"Add to this, the services of the cities, counties and states, there is a grand total of nearly 900,000 appointees with an aggregate annual salary of \$700,000,000 of which the far greater part is still in politics unprotected by civil service laws and is used to build up political machines."

All the better positions, together with the power of awarding contracts and advantages, are still available to the political "bosses" he said.

## DON'T LIKE ENFORCEMENT.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 12.—"If the United States employes force to stop the firing by Mexicans across the international boundary line at Naco it will be considered an unfriendly act, notwithstanding the friendly motives cloaking the act."

In this manner General Carranza made answer, in a statement to the Associated Press, to the formal notice served by the United States on both Provisional President Gutierrez and General Carranza that unless such firing ceased, force would be employed to protect American territory.

## VALUE OF A CHILD'S GIFTS

Those Made With Their Own Hands Teach Good Lessons and Give Inspiration.

If we stop to think about our Christmas giving we realize that a gift means more to the giver than it does to him who receives. If it is given in the proper spirit the donor finds out to the full that it is really "more blessed to give than to receive," a fact that is lost sight of in an age of the commercial spirit.

With children there is a great educative value in their present giving if it is encouraged to be really their own giving. If the mother, however, simply prepares some little remembrance, and says "Mary, this is your Christmas present to Aunt Ellen," the gift has no meaning in the thoughts of the young giver. And not only has it no meaning, but it becomes actually harmful for the reason it presents the idea to the child that the gift without the giver is really a gift. And the child has put no thought or self sacrifice into the giving of that present.

On the other hand, if the child be given pocket money which it may consider its very own, or, better still, if it is enabled to earn pocket money and is then encouraged to set aside a portion of its very own money for present making the idea of true giving is acquired. The sacrifice, the forethought, the love necessary to make a gift a real gift are there.

The home-made gifts of children have many valuable lessons to teach the young givers. Many lessons in sewing, raffia, bead-work or painting may be given under the guise of making a gift. In one family, where the older sister had never made gifts, and really never learned to sew well until she was eighteen years of age, the younger sister, a girl of ten, inspired by the example of a small friend, wished to make birthday gifts for her family. Once she asked her mother to teach her how to crochet; another time to scallop, and before she was twelve years old she had become as proficient a little seamstress as one would want to see.

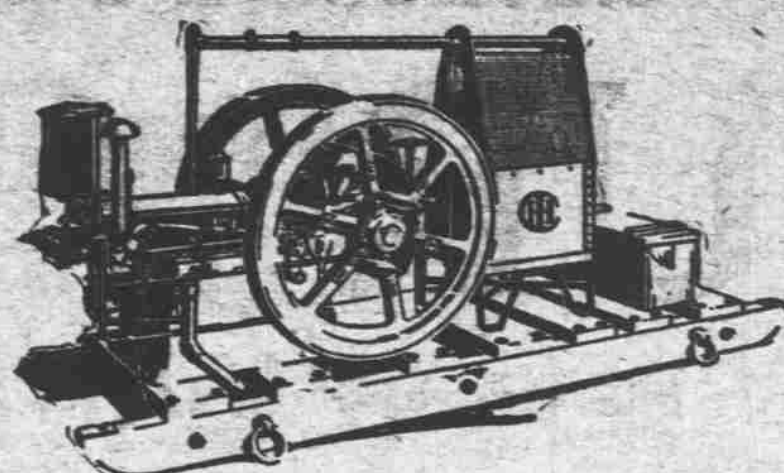
Thus practical lessons are learned, while the child is inspired with the idea that "Not what we give, but what we share; the gift without the giver is bare."

Advertise it in the Democrat if you want to sell or swap it.

## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In handing down decisions last week the State Supreme court reversed the case of Hyder against the Southern Railway company and ordered a new trial in the Land Company vs. Floyd, both Henderson county cases.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER MACHINES



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With Magnetos and all late improvements. Corn Mills, Feed Mills, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws, Saw Mills, Corn Shellers, etc. Write for catalogues, price and terms on complete outfits.

## T. S. MORRISON & COMPANY ASHEVILLE

### THE BOYS CORN CLUB WORK.

Durham County Boys Make 160 Bushels; Girl Makes \$181 on Tomatoes.

Durham.—The official report of the Boys' Corn club contest shows that Henry Shaw, the small son of a widowed mother in the southern part of the county, won the first prize with 160 bushels of corn on an acre of land. The second prize was won by Adolphus Ball, with 145 bushels of corn on an acre of land.

Of the 100 or more boys who went into the contest last Spring 57 reported at the courthouse yesterday.

These 57 boys raised 3,564 bushels of corn on their land, and had an average of 62.21 bushels an acre the boy. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the work of the club during the past year, and over 150 boys and a score of little girls attended the meeting in the courthouse.

Even more interesting and probably showing a better record was the report made by Miss Ina Colclough, a little girl of the county, who made

a profit of \$181.01 off her tenth of an acre of tomatoes. She was one of the dozen girls who sent their reports for the Tomato Club and she won the first prize.

The committee in charge of this work had a prize for every boy and girl who made a report. They secured these from the business men and other individuals of the city and there was not a great deal of difference between the value of the first prize and the last one. They consisted of articles of merchandise, which will be especially useful to the farmer boy or girl.

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